THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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To the First Birds of the Spring.

Ye come, ye come, bright warbling things,
And joy is in your song;
Ye bear upon your dewy wings
The Spring's first breath along.

Ye herald in the happy morn,
That is the birth of flowers;
Ye tell that Winter's chills have gone.
Its snows and icy towers.

Ye hide the earth in its carpet weave,
In Nature's matchless loom;
The wrap for many a grassy leaf,
The wool from floweret's loom.

Ye bid the naked branches dress,
In all their proud array,
And all things don their loveliness,
To welcome back the day.

Ye bid the icy fetters fall
From many a prisoned rill;
And onward joyful at your call,
They gambol down the hill.

All nature wakes from sleep, the cloud
Shades not the sun's bright ray;
No more the storm-winds howling loud,
Disturb the zephyr's lay.

Pass on, pass on to other land,
Ye birds of merry note;
Sing there of Spring, ye starry band,
From every tuneful throat.

And gladden every heart that hears
Your message from above:
Pass on, and dry up winter's tears,
Sweet harbingers of love.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

[Correspondence of the Civilian.

WASHINGTON, April 29th, 1846.

Thus far we have had an exciting week, and one which, in many respects, will be long remembered in our public history. On Monday the Locofoco majority in the House of Representatives, departed from their regular business, and suspended the rules, to allow Charles J. Ingersoll to make a renewed attack upon Mr. Webster. It was not pretended that any cause had been given, for this proceeding; but the opportunity to hear a great man calumniated, was a sufficient reason with Locofocos, why the interests ot the country should be kicked under the table, as they have been treated, by the same party during this whole session. Ingersoll, of course, and as customary, abandoned all his former charges, and presented a new series, OMITTING however the most important accusations in his former assaults. When he had concluded, Mr. Ashman of Mass. replied and shewed how, on all occasions, one set of calumnies had been deserted as fast as they were met and denounced. He referred to insiduous means, which had been employed, to induce Mr. Tyler to join in this crusade against Mr. Webster, but Mr. Tyler had publicly declared, EVERY DOLLAR OF THE SECRET SERVICE FUND WAS EXPENDED BY HIS DIRECTION AND APPROVED. Ingersoll inquired if it was meant to be imputed HE had sent agents to Mr. Tyler? to which Mr. Ashman answered, "yes, sir." Ingersoll then rose with great violence and excitement, apparently under the influence of liquor, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "it is a falsehood—it is a lie—it is the lie of a coward," and other like blackguardism.

This is the manner in which the public business has suffered during a session of *five months*, and the mode by which the character of Congress has been depreciated. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—one whose age should have cooled the vindictiveness of his passions and whose experience, should have instructed in some principle of decency, hurling at honorable and respectable men, such epithets, as "LIAR AND COWARD!" Truly, these spectacles sicken one at the future prospect of the country, if this corrupt and cheating system of miscalled "democracy" is longer to prevail. There is not a day in the week, upon which you do not find, three or four Locofocos sleeping off the effects of last night's debauch on the side benches—others again, are hardly able to hold themselves up, while vomiting forth coarse and ribald denunciation. Some are open and avowed infidels, respecting neither the laws of God or man and one of them, Chipman of Michigan, rejoices in two wives. Will not the people remedy such crying evils, or is the Press afraid to speak out the truth by letting them know to what an extent they exist? I could name more than three who have been suffering under MANIA POTU this session and who have been brought to the verge of the grave. Still they are bad as ever. I dislike to touch these points, but they involve national reputation and these ruffian like assaults of Ingersoll, lower us in moral scale, and in the estimation of the world at large.

After the discussion on Monday, on motion of Mr. Schenck, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, to inquire into the means through which Mr. Ingersoll obtained the alleged information, which was amended by Mr. Petit, so as to appoint a second committee to inquire into the truth of the charges, with a view to impeachment, both of which were adopted. The first consists of Mr. Schenck, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. McIlvaine and Mr. Rockwell—the other of Mr. Petit, Mr. Vinton, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. D. P. King and Mr. Wilmot.

The committe headed by Mr Schenck, met this morning and adjourned over to Tuesday next. That upon the impeachment will be called together on Monday. Under present circumstances, I do not feel it proper to speak of the probable result. Although it would have been more becomeing to have omitted the name of Mr. Wilmot, from such a tribunal, because he is the confidential and most intimate friend of Mr. Ingersoll, still there is no strong case of exception in the construction of the committees. The Speaker has endeavered to speak impartially, and his intensions deserve to be respected, for his duties throughout, have been discharged with fairness and candor.

Mr. Mason the Attorney Ceneral, who examined all the papers that were transmitted to the President on the snbject, who was himself actingSecretary of State, after Mr. Webster left the department, stated on Monday night, he felt humiliated and disgusted at the grossness and falsehood of the imputations against Mr. Webster. It was within his knowledge, in the adjustment of Secret Service money, that Mr. Webster had paid the apparent balance in the accounts, amounting to $2,290, so as to bring them to a close and sometime afterwards, had actually returned to him $1,000 of the sum, vouchers to that extent, having been discovered.

An announcement was made in the "Union" yesterday, that the discussion of the Tariff, would begin about the first of May. There is no prospect whatever of any such occasion. Besides THE party decided in caucus a fortnight ago, all the appropriation bills should be disposed of, before the Tariff was taken up. The evil day will probably be put off two weeks longer.

A movement has at length been made, to dispose of the Smithsonian bequest or rather so much of it, has has not disappeared in Arkansas and Illinois bonds.—The plan adopted in the House, in lieu of that proposed by Robert D. Owen, originated with Mr. Hough and contemplates the erection of a proper building the collection of specimens in the arts and sciences, a chemical labaratory-periodical lectures and the gradual formation of a library by an outlay of $5,000 per annum. It possesses none ef the Fourier features, so tenaciously insisted upon by Mr. Owen and is less objectionable, in many respects. I hope and believe, it will pass the Senate.

Some of the intermeddling prints are circulating a story, that Mr. Clay has written a letter declining under any circumstances to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, and expressing a decided preference for the nomination of General Scott. There is NOT ONE SYLLABLE OF TRUTH in the statement.—Mr. Clay has written no such letter, nor any other bearing upon the topic involved.—It is well understood, by Mr. Clay's best friends; that his name will never again, with his consent, be submitted to the American people, for any office or favor, and it is equally known, he has not indicated, and will not name a favorite, among the candidates of the Whig party. He very properly believes, that duty devolves upon another tribunal, the deliberations, of which, should not be influenced by any other considerations than the public good, and success of Whig principles. If our opponents are making these movements to commit us to Gen. Scott, at this early day, they will be deceived—and if his friends, have without reflection, thought proper to jeodardize his chances for a nomination, by bringing him into the field at this improper time, upon their heads must rest the responsibility. The Whig party has higher obligations to fulfil, than to canvass the expediency of candidates now, and it would be vastly more profitable, that we put our shoulders tothe wheel to rid the country of Locofoco misrule, before thinking of matters, which the events of the next two years may change entirely. Every Whig should be free to take the BEST CANDIDATE when the day of trial comes, and none should be so wedded to one man or another, that he cannot be abandoned, without reluctance for the common cause.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson has a most interesting book in press, comprising his "Recollections in Mexico," which will appear within a few weeks. It is to be published by Wiley & Putman, in New York and London, and from the high reputation and talents of this distinguished author, will doubtless take a conspicuous place among the standard works of the times. I have been permitted to glance over some of the proof sheets, and consider it superior to any book upon the subject, that has fallen under my observation. Gen. Thompson, beside his natural discrimination, ability, and learning, had facilities of information, and opportunities of intercourse, not enjoyed by those who have written on Mexico. What he says, is well said, and worth treasuring up. His incidents, history, reflections, and descriptions are all harmoniously blended, so as to gratify the reader, while it advantageously instructs him.

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THE SESSION OF CONGRESS

has run on thus far without our having found the least inducement, or excuse, in the joint action of the two Houses, to review their acts, or speculate upon the progress which they were likely to make in public business during the remainder of the time before them. At length, however, at the close of the Fifth Month of the Session, we have arrived, not at a stopping-place, but at a starting point, at which the ordinary and usual business of the sessioe may be said to be about to begin.

That point was not reached, and can hardly be said to have been in sight, until the great stumblingblock of the Oregon question had been removed out of the way of Congress, as it has been by the passing of the Joint Resolution on that subject. That Resolution, it gives us pleasure to understand from the government paper, will receive the signature of the President as soon as the forms of legislation will allow it to be placed before him: so that the measures which it proposes of cessation of joint occupation and intermediate amicable adjustment of boundary between the United States and Great Britain may be regarded as the settled policy of the United States, and of course for the present no longer matter for debate or controversy at the Capitol. Nor do we expect the subject to be kept alive, during the remainder of this session, still further to distract and divert the attention of Congress from the proper duties of legislation, in any other form in which it may be presented. We take it for granted that, after the recorded approbation of the policy of peace by more than three-fourths of both Houses of Congress, we shall hear no more of adopting in anticipation measures which only the termination of the joint occupation of the Oregon territory can afford any sufficient reason for, and which could, in the mean time, if sanctioned by Congress, do nothing effective but what might be also mischievous.

We sincerely congratulate Congress on being relieved from this obstacle to their progress in such legislation as the general interest and the various wants and grievances of the different classes of industry and the different regions of our country invite and require. We only repeat whot we have said before, when, rejoicing as we do in this result, we know that we express a sentiment which will find a response iu the bosom of the great mass of the people of this country, of every degree.

Nor is there, as the government paper is pleased to imagine, any inconsistency in our having, as it says, "ever since the appearance of the Message, condemned the policy of the Executive as a policy of war." and now declaring the late decision by Congress to be "a vote highly auspicious to the preservation of peace." The "Union" mistakes, in the first place, our position in regard to the Message. We never for a moment have supposed, since our first deliberate perusal of the Annual Message of the President, (the "message" to which that paper refers,) that the POLICY of the President was A POLICY OF WAR. We said, on the contrary, and maintained it against the government paper itself, that the President INTENDED Peace; which we inferred from the terms of the Mesage, and from the utter absence from that paper of any recommendation of preparation, either financial or military, for impending war. We did not believe, and we do not yet believe, the MEASURES recommended by the President in his Message, literally followed out, would have tended to bring on a war, if they had not rendered it "inevitable." Most decidedly, therefore, were we opposed to the giving a naked "notice," which, though not in itself cause of war, nor even of offence, would have become so by the measures with which it was proposed to accompany it, and which in all probability would have accompanied it, had a majority of both Houses been found ready to take that desperate hazard. But, happily, most happily, things took a different turn. The Joint Resolution (thanks to the Senate) avoids the hazard, and, whilst it seeks an early termination of the controversy, seeks it in the spirit of conciliation, and with the expression of full confidence in an amiable settlement of the difficulty.—All honor for this to the wisdom and enlarged patriotism of the Senate! Nor let us withhold from the House of Representatives the honer due for having at last yielded with a good grace that assent to the Senate's modification, which there is every reason to believe it opposed from the first only for form's sake, and was at any time willing to have given had the members felt at liberty to indulge their inclinations.

To come back, however, to the "starting-point." Beginning upon its regular business so late, it would be difficult to say when this Session, which has so long detained the Members of Congress from their homes and their affairs, may be expected to close. Judging from the experience of many years, we should say that it is quite possible that the dog-days will find them still at their posts. We found this probability upon the supposition that there is a serious intention on the part of the Administration party in Congress to persevere in the purpose of a revision and reduction of the Tariff, and in other measures of a kindred character, intended to effect a radical change in the Domestic policy of the country. The PREVIOUS QUESTION is we know, in the House of Representatives, a powerful engine in the hands of an assured and disciplined majority. It has already been made effective in the suppression of debate upon the Subtreasury bill, (one of the measures referred to,) just as it was six years ago. But the Previous Question will fail of its usual stringency when it comes in contact with the Tariff. In the bill on that subject there are too many and too important interests at stake to be crushed or stifled by any such appliance. The Members who represent those interests on the floor must and will be heard. In the Senate, beside, there is no such instument of coercion as the Previous Question. In that body debate will have its course, and every form of amendment will assert its right, before a final vote can be taken on the Tariff bill, should the bill depending in the House of Representatives ever reach the Senate. So that we consider ourselves within bounds in allotting two entire months to the Tariff question alone.

The annual appropriation bills also will probably consume a great deal of time. Five months of the session are gone, and a bill to pay ARREARS of expenses incurred for varions objects during the last twelve months has not yet got through the two Houses, though the House of Representatives is consequently without funds to pay its own contingent expenses. Acting in such a dilatory and immethodical manner, how many weeks, nay months will it not require to pass through the House of Representatives the requisite appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenditures, and for the Army, the Navy, and other objects (as the auctioneer says) too tedious to enumerate?

However, it is some satisfaction to know that Congress can now begin to work, and that the members have every possible motive to get through with their task as early as they can.—Nat. Intel.

STEWART'S SPEECH.

On our first page will be found this able defence of American labor. We commend it to the attention of our readers. It is condensed, brief and to the point. It should be read by every man, woman and child in the country. Especially should every farmer make himself thoroughly acquainted with its arguments. With such an acquaintance, the scheme of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Walker, cannot be consumated without a struggle such as the country has not witnessed for years. The industry and interests of America can never shrink back into colonial vassalage. The party that repeals the Tariff will be itself repealed. Upon such an issue, American against British policy, the conspirators against American Independence will be left solitary and alone.

There are features in the policy of the Polk administration—its unquestionable claim to all Oregon, while it offered to take a part, its fury for war without an effort of preparation, its clamor AGAINST England, while secretly selling off the Tariff—that will not bear the ordeal of discussion.

The people—always jealous of sinister intrigue—will cling the more to the Tariff when they know that it is torn from them to be laid at the footstool of British ambition. The hollow, partial, and deceptive character of their fettered free-trade cannot be concealed from the American people. In 1845, of the thirty-nine millions received in Liverpool from the United States, but little more than two and a half were of agricultural products other than cotton and tobacco. Does England propose to let our tobacco enter her ports free of duty, or indeed anything else which the absolute wants of her starving inhabitants do not demand? Our agriculturists will soon realize the fact that they cannot compete successfully with the vicinage of Great Britain in the market for bread stuffs the Baltic and Mediterranean will probably undersell and exclude us, and if they do not, will so compete with us as to leave a trade less valuable than that which we have possessed through the ports of Canada. Should the Tariff be repealed, and the present project annihilates protection, the results must produce in the public mind a reaction which no administration, no party can sustain. The instruments of British orders in council may dig the grave of the Tariff; but let them take heed they do not fall into it.—Register & Examiner.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

We have hesitated, for two or three days, about giving the following. The tales that are told of the richness of the mineral regions of Lake Superior so far surpass all that was at first anticipated, that it is not surprising they should be received with some grains of allowance, and so long as those tales were unverified by actual results, we declined giving them. But now that the mines have been scientifically worked, and the results more than fulfil all that the most sanguine imagined, we do not feel justified in withholding from our readers well-authenticated statements of facts. There now can scarcely be a doubt that the mines of Lake Superior are among the richest of the world, and their working will add immensely to the wealth and resources of the country. The business to individuals is hazardous, and may be losing, if prosecuted without due care and knowledge; but if such are exercised, it must richly repay enterprise:

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DETROIT, March 16, 1846,

I herewith enclose to you copies of some letters just received from Lake Superior, the one from Dr. KINNEY, Surgeon, U. S. A., the other from a a Fur Trader, in the employ of Gen. PHELPS, of this city. He is, as you see, an unlettered man, and he gives facts just as he sees them with his own eyes. It is important that public attention should be directed to statements of facts from authentic sources. These letters, although seemingly extravagant, are corroborated by numerous other letters to our citizens.—I will thank you to publish them with such comments as you please. I vouch for the authenticity of the letters, the respectability of the writers, and that they have *no earthly interest* in either one of the companies referred to. Rest assured that six months will show that Lake Superior is the richest mining counntry in the world.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Kinney, Surgeon U. S. A. to his brother, Benjamin Kinney at Detroit, dated

COPPER HARBOR, February 5, 1846.

"I am confident that the excitement will not abate soon. As soon as the people begin to come up they will see for themselves—they will see what they never saw before, that is, pure copper and silver in bodies from one ounce to five and eight tons!

"A few days since a solid mass of pure copper was taken out of the earth weighing about 9 tons.

"Near the same place they are taking out another mass nearly as large. This belongs to tho Copper Falls Mining Company. I have seen them in two or three instances blast out chunks of pure silver weighing from 30 to 40 pounds, at the Pittsburg works."

Extract from a letter from Abner Sherman, a person engaged in buying furs to Gen. Phelps, his employer, of Detroit, dated

LAKE SUPERIOR, Feb. 10, 1846.

"Now for Copper and Silver, Gog and Magog The old world or new has never known any thing to compare with what actually has an existence in the mines of Lake Superior—neither should I dare write what I have actually seen did I not suppose that hundreds of others would write, corroborating what I shall state. First, to begin with Jenning's works, owned by the Pittsburg and Isle Royal Company, exceeds any thing that was ever dreamed of by the most sanguine. In the first place, it is rich in copper, yet it is decidedly a silver vein running over a mountain, of some 2000 or 3000 feet high, I can form no estimation of the quantity already got out.

"I have just returned from Copper Harbor, by way of Eagle River, at which place this rich vein is. The silver is not like that found last summer by the Boston Company, but runs in continued streaks and in chunks in some instances as big as a walnut, and even larger, of pure silver, and in many places in the silver holds it together after the rock is broken and shivered to pieces. At one blast, while I was there, they calculated they threw out ten thousand dollars worth of silver. They have also got two copper and silver rocks, weighing from 12 to 18 hundred, and some of them are rich in silver, having silver sticking out in masses and spangles, all through the copper. They are labelled Gog and Magog, and stood by the door for Magog. Dr. Pettit was offered eighteen hundred dollars.

"Now for the mammoth copper rock, found in Copper Falls River by the Copper Falls Company, about five miles from Eagle River, towards Copper Harbor. They were sinking a shaft about 11 feet square and 15 from the surface, when the vein running through the centre of the shaft was found to contain a mass or sheet of fine copper, of which they form no description, as they have found neither end nor yet the bottom. I went down into the shaft to see it, and found it cleared on one of 13 feet, on the other 4½ feet, at one end about 13 inches thick, and at the other say 5 to 7 inches, and I think a little thicker at the bottom than at the top. It is estimated, by those best acquaited with estimating irregular chunks of copper, to weigh about eight times as much as the copper rock carried from Ontonagon some years since. At every place where they are at work this winter they exceed their most sanguine expectations. I have a chunk taken out of Jenning's works about the size of a hen's egg, in which are chunks and streaks as big as the end of my little finger, and I have no doubt there is in the chunk two or three ounces of silver.

"The North American Company's location begins within about twenty rods from where they are taking this silver, and without any doubt runs three miles through their locations, and their agent, Mr. Bacon from Pontiac, is in high spirits. What I saw I can hardly believe, and what I have written I can hardly ask you to believe, and yet it is true to the letter.

"My prejudices until my recent tour to Copper Harbor, were against the copper mania, and I still think there may be some doubt whether it will improve in depth—but there must be acres where there is so much native silver and copper."

(Signed) ABNER SHERMAN.

☞The "Register," printed at West Chester, in replying to some remarks of the "Republican" of that place, administers to that paper and the party it supports, the following merited rebuke:—

"As tothe Bank of the United States, of which it speaks, it may be well to remember that the bank, in 1816, was chartered by Democratic votes, and that had it not been for democratic votes in 1836, that Bank, as a State Bank, would never have gone into existence; and as to the 'favorable legislation' for that bank, it may be well to remember also, that whatever was done was effected through a locofoco Governor, and that a locofoco agent had to flee the State, for his alleged corruption in the matter. It is a matter of history, that wherever corruption was to be effected, in legislation or otherwise, a lacofoco was the agent who offered the bribe, and a locofaco was the recipient, from the days of "favorable legislation" concerning the United States Bank to the days of "favorable reports" for the Locofoco Lehigh County Bank of the present year. So notoriously corrupt has that party become, that if it were not for the Whig principles that are occasionally infused into government proceedings, our whole political fabric would fall to the ground, because of the rottenness of the locofoco props which the people have been deluded to erect for its support."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., April 18th 1846.

A tremendous fire has been raging on the top of the Catoctin mountain, about 6 miles distant from here in a northwest course, the devouring element covering a surface of 500 acres, it is supposed, and so dense was the smoke, and of such volume, (the wind being favorable to drive it over the city) that to all appearances, save that of the blaze coursing its way on the top of the mountain, where, apparently a numbes of persons seemed to be moving toward it for the purpose to snbdue the flames, engaged about the fire. A terrible gust was hanging over us.

The Sugar Loaf mountain, distant about 12 miles, and the Catoctin mountain, in a more southern direction than the fire near Frederick, are also on fire; how originating I did not learn.

THE MORMONS.

We learn from the Nauvoo Eagle that all the Mormon publications have been discontinued. The archives and trappings of the church have been removed, and are now on the way to California. The church (says the Eagle) has ceased to exist, the "Twelve" have gone, and with them the acting spirit of Mormonism. Camp of Israel is the name which the advance company of Mormons have assumed. The latest accounts from them state that they had crossed the head waters of the Chariton. They were travelling very slow, and their stock was much reduced for want of food. The trustees of the temple offer to lease it to any religious society or literary institution.—A wealthy gentleman from the South, a bachelor, far advanced in life, has gone to Nauvoo, to purchase the temple, if it can be bought for a reasonable price, and convert it into an Asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the results of them.—Bicknell.

A railroad traveller was recently killed at Marshall, Mich. while looking from a window in the car. His head came in contact with a post.

It is said there are 623,000 young ladies at this moment receiving their education in French convents.

Foreign News.

Additional News by the

GREAT WESTERN.

☞The Great Western Captain Matthews, was telegraphed at New York at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult.

Commercial matters wear an improved aspect. Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparatively speaking, not so much as they were by the last arrival.

The Tariff is suspended in mid-air, but pending its fate, more advantage is being taken of the Treasury order for liberating goods from bond on payment of the reduced duties.

Three months have nearly elapsed since the Tariff was introduced, and the measure still lingers in the House of Commons.

There has been somewhat serious failure in Liverpool, and rumors touching the stability of other firms abound. The firm in question, Messrs Carne & Tolo, are extensive merchants in the Russian Trade. Their liabilities are said to exceed half a million of dollars. One of the joint-stock banks which suffered seriously by a large failure some six weeks ago, are the unlucky creditors of the house to a considerable amount.

The American provision trade has partaken of the facilities which the Treasury ordey affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provisions have been released from bond under the low duties, and are finding their way into general consumption.

Discussions continue as to how the tariff will fare in the H. of Lords. The opinions of some 300 members of that House are ascertained, it is said, and they are nearly balanced; but the views of some 50 more are oscillating. Upon these the fate of the measure and of the Government depends.

It is asserted, with a good deal of confidence, by the advocates of the Tariff, that a majority of at least 25 will affirm the bill, but that some amendments in committee may endanger its existence.

In various parts of the country large numbers of operatives have struck for an advance of wages.—The masters and the men are thus at loggerheads. Neither will give way, and the retail trade in many branches has been seriously injured by the capital thus withdrawn from the usual channels of circulation.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia there were no later arrivals from New York, except the Independence, Captain Allen, which arrived in the Mersy on the 9th inst., after a passage of 30 days; which, considering the strong head winds she had to encounter, and the extreme weight of her cargo, was a fair one. Her news, extending to the 10 March was anticipated at London by the arrival of the Havre at Havre. The latter vessel brought dates to 19th of March.

An arrival at Havre with New York papers to the 18th of March, brought the debates in Congress, on the Oregon question, three weeks later than the previous packet.

Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

The British Corn trade continues dull, and prices are 8s. lower than at the beginning of the year.

The Revenue returns the 5th of April exhibit some curious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quarter's revenue, owing to general stagnation of trade, shows a deficiency in the customs of nearly half a million; in the excise of more than a quarter of a million. The year's deficiency in the customs amounts to nearly two millions and a half, and upwards of £300,000 in the excise. But the stamps have increased £400,000, the Post Office £90,000.—The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions.

M. Guizot, it is said, has applied to Lord Aberdeen proposing to have a consul for each nation at Cracow, in order to watch the proceedings of the three continental powers, in regard to any encroachment on the liberties of that republic.

Now that the war in India is decided, the Oregon question begins to attract more attention, but the speeches of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Haywood, and others, had convinced the British Public that our intentions were peaceable.

The Polish insurrection is entirely crushed. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders of the late revolt has been condemned to death, and executed at Siedlce.

In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

The present average rate of wages in Paris is 2s 11d a day, and 1s 6d in the provinces.

STEAMER CAMBRIA ASHORE.

Crew and Passengers Saved.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILPPE.

Advices were received in this city this afternoon from New York, by Magnetic Telegraph, announcing the wreck and total loss, off Cape Cod, on Sunday last of the steamer "Cambria," on her way from Liverpool to Boston. The crew and passengers were all saved.

Cotton has advanced 1-8d—the news per Hibernia confirming short crops.

Great excitement in England on the Irish Coersion and Corn Laws. Supposed that Peel must retire. Business generally dull.

Lord Stanly expected to lead on opposition to Peel. About half past 5 o'clock on Thursday, as Louis Phillippe was returning from his drive in the forest of Fountainbleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at the King.

His family were with him. Several balls struck inside the carriage—but no one injured. The assassin was arrested.

SPAIN.—Narvaez has been driven out, and has fled to the South of France.

The advices received per Hibernia, were considered pacific in England. The Flous market remains without, but firm.—Phila. Inqnirer.

A letter from the Army.

Camp near Matamoras, April 12 1846.

Dear Sir—Anxious to keep you correctly informed of passing events in this quarter of the world, I avail myself of some of the very few leisure moments I am permitted to enjoy. I wrote you last from Point Isabella, and will take up my narrative from that Point.

The day after writing my letter we set off for this place and the first day encamped with the main body. We started early next morning in one column, the nature of the country being such as to prevent any other order of march, When arrived within four or five miles of the river we found our advanced guard halted with the information that they had lost two men and three horses, captured by a party of Mexicans. This looked belligerent indeed, and preparations were made accordingly, The trains were parked and the traces cast loose from the wheel mules, while the whole command moved forward covered by light infantry skirmishers.

At last we came in sight of the Mexican flag, and a few minutes more and the town and its fortifications lay within 250 yards of us. We defiled directly along the river bank, [the river is about 180 or 200 yards wide] and halting within musket shot of their batteries, hastily erected a temporary flag staff and unfurled the "stars and stripes." Our standards and colors were unfurled by the defferent regiments as they passed it, and the bands saluted it with the national airs. We encamped in some large corn-fields, [in which the corn was 18 inches or 2 feet high] and almost immediately Gen. Worth, with his staff officers, was sent with a white flag to demand a parley.

In a short time, a boat put out from the other side, bringing two Mexican officers in splendid uniforms, who in answer to General Worth, stated that they were forbidden to allow his crossing the river. They consented to receive a letter from Gen. Taylor, however, directed to Gen. Mejia, stating our peaceable intentions, &., and so the matter ended for the day. The next day in answer to a demand from Gen. T., they returned us the two men and two of the horses they had captured, stating that the act had not been authorised by their military authorities, and that their magnanimous nation did not war upon individuals, &c., in their usual strain. By this time they had commenced new batteries, and at daylight next morning, we found that they had during the night thrown up a sand bag battery of very formidable appearance. The next night word was brought into camp, that 600 Cavalry had crossed the river below, destination supposed to be Point Isabella. Our squadron was ordered down there immediately. We received the order to saddle up at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock, and at half past two o'clock, we were at Pt. I., 28½ miles distant.—The night was rainy, and so dark that we lost the road twice. We remained there two days without hearing or seeing any thing.

Whilst there, the garrison of the place completed their field redoubt and mounted four six pounders in it. We brought up with us six 18 pounders, and on our return found two field works thrown up on our side, and another one is now nearly finished. The latter is intended to fight three brigades within its walls, if necessary. We made another night march, four nights ago with fifteen men and a lieutenant, we started at dark and kept the river bank for 8 miles down, returning about 4 o'clock, A. M., without seeing any thing. Day before yesterday Col. Cross, the third officer in rank with the army, and Assistant Quarter Master General, rode out alone, as he had been in the habit of doing, and has not been heard of since.

Our entire Dragoon force has been scouring the country in all directions, but without success. Supposing that he had been made prisoner and carried to Matamoras, a flag was sent to the Ferry this morning, to inquire. They have assured us most positively, that he was not there to their knowledge, and certainly had not been captured by their orders. There is very little doubt but that he was murdured for his horse watch &c. This is a sad loss to us, for he has always ranked as one of the first, if not the first soldier of the Army. Another great loss we have sustained in the resignation of Gen. Worth, who left here the same day that Col. C. was lost.

3 o'clock, P. M.

About an hour since two Mexican officers crossed to this side with a flag bearing a despatch to Gen. Taylor. What do you think it was? Gen. Ampudia has arrived there in advance of his army, which is said to be from 4,000 to 6,000 strong. He has notified Gen. T. to retire from this to our old camp at Corpus Bhristi;—FAILING TO DO THIS BY TWO O'CLOK TO-MORROW he is going to open the batteries upon us! The declaration further says that upon us will rest the responsibilities of a long and bloody war, which so far as they were concerned, will be carried on with a strict regard to the rules and observation of civilized nations.—They stated verbally that they were directed to say that they had no knowledge of Col. Cross whatever—and expressed their sincere regret that they were unable to give us any information upon the subject. An Express was started immediately for Pt. Isabella, for more ammunition, and to place them on their guard, the disposition of the camp are already being changed, and a large command of Dragoons is ordered for secret service after dark. You cannot imagine how arduous this service is upon Dragoons.—They have been out 7 times this month on outlying pickets, and only yesterday rode 43 miles before 3 o'clock.

A prisoner has just been brought in by the picket. He says the enemy are going to cross the river at a certain point tomorrow. A squadron goes with him to the place at daylight—1500 men are hard at work at the ramparts and traverses, and Gen. T. and his staff just now passed by at a gallop—all showing that matters are growing serious. The lower picket also reported about an hour since a large body of cavalry on their way down the river bank about 4 miles below, on the other side, of course.

[From the Pittsburg American.

Rail Road to the Maryland Line.

We give for more public information a statement of the different enactments, chartering a company for the purpose of making a rail road from Pittsburg to Connellsville and from thence by the waters of the Youghiogheny to the Maryland line.

The act approved April 3d, 1837 gives a charter to the Pittsburg & Connellsville R. R. Co. SECTION FIRST, appoints and names the Commissioners—fixes the price of the shares at $100, and requires 6000 shares to be subscribed and $5 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing. Letters patent to issue when 2000 shares are subscribed, and $5 on each share paid. None but persons of lawful age permitted to subscribe. The 8th section, is as follows:

The said company be, and they are hereby authorized, as soon as they can conveniently, to locate and construct a railroad, of one or more tracks, from the city of Pittsburg, by the course of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, to some suitable point at or near Connelsville, and to join or intersect at that, point, or any other PRACTICLL POINT, any other improvement, either by canal or railroad, and to make, construct and erect, such ware houses toll houses, carriages, cars, and all other appendages necessary for the convenience of the said company, in the use of said railroad.

Sec. 13th provides that no tolls on any species of property shall exceed five cents per ton per mile, and upon passengers more than three cents each per mile, and that the Legislature reserves to itself the right to reduce and regulate the tolls.

Sec. 17 allows the stock holders to increase their capital from time to time, but prohibits the increase beyond one million of dollars.

Sec. 17. The road to be commenced in five years.

By the act approved April 18th, 1843, it is provided—

Sec. 5th. That the above act be revived, and extended and continued five years from the passage of this act. Reduces the shares from $200 to $50, and the amount to be paid at the time of subscribing, to $2 50, and empowering the same Commissioners or their survivors to act.

Tec. 6th allows the Counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, and any city, borough or incorporated company to have power to subscribe thereto as fully as any individual can do.

Sec. 7th. "That said company shall have full power and discretion to select any route from the city of Pittsburg to Turtle Creek which may be deemed most eligible and advantageous, and may extend said railroad beyond Connellsville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny, and within the limits of this Commonwealth."—Laws of Pa. 1843: page 338 and '4.

By a resolution, approved 19th April, 1843, so much of the 7th section of the above act as authorizes the Pittsburgh & Connellsville rail road company to extend their rail road beyond Connellsville, is repealed.—Laws of Pa. 1843, p. 395.

This is the way the law stood until the session 1846. The law of 1837 which had expired, was revived and the time extended to April, 1848. The shares reduced from $100 to $50, and the amount to be paid thereon at the time of subscribing from $5, to $2 50, and counties, cities and other incorpations permitted to become stockholders, and the capital limited to $1,000,000. The maximum rate of tolls fixed, with a reserved right in the Legislature to reduce the same at pleasure, and by the resolution of the 19th of April, repealing the 7th section of the act passed but the day before, the company again limited to the distance of Connellsville. It is apparent therefore that a REPEAL of the repealing resolution of the 29 of April 1843, would reinstate in full force the 7th section of the act of 18th April as above recited in full. The history of that resolution is as follows. The act of 18th April, 1843, was passed in both Houses with little or no opposition, but the friends of the bill being threatened with a veto from the Governor if the clause was retained extending the road beyond Connellsville, agreed to repeal that part, for sake of having the expired act revived, and in accordance therewith the resolution of the 19th of April was introduced and passed.

The supplemental legislation of the last session, repealed this resolution of 10th April, 1843, and at the same time expressly revives the 7th section of the act of 18th of April, 1843. This gives the route beyond Connellsville to any extent within the State. It also changes the act of 1837 so far as to give to every share of stock. one vote. It also modifies the 13th section, wherein the rates of toll are fixed, and does away with the proviso in said section, which reserves to the Legislature the right of reducing and regulating the tolls. It also repeals so much of the 16th section of the same act, which limits the capital. but retaining the other, empowering the company to increase the capital from time to time.

The result of these several acts of legislation is: The charter for a company to make a rail road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, with leave under the 8th section of the act of 1837, to choose a "practicable point" for its terminus, in view of a connection with any other rail road, and under the 7th section of the act of 1843 to follow the waters of Youghiogheny until the same enter the State of Maryland. The charter is entirely unburdened with conditions of bonus, except the payment of 8 per cent on all dividends exceeding 6 per cent. on capital paid in. It is without limit as to duration or the amount of its capital. It requires only that 2000 shares be subscribed, which at $50 is $100,000, on which $5000 is to be paid. Upon a certificate of this being done the Governor is directed by the law to issue a patent to the Company, to avoid a forfeiture of which the road must be commenced before the 18th of April 1848. All other minor details of the law in respect to this charter will be found in the Act of 1837 chartering the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company; the Act and resolution of 1843 and the several supplementrl acts of the last legislature not yet come to hand.

We should much have preferred the grant of the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Company as that would have secured the road without burdening our own citizens, on whom a large portion of it must now fall, with the weight of the stock—would also have secured to the commonwealth a revenue of from 30 to $50,000 a year, and a valuable connection with Philadelphia through the heart of the State. Denied what we wished and so faithfully fought for, against stubborn fools and wicked speculators, but determined to secure a road, we took the next best bill or succession of bills that effected our purpose.

Too much praise cannot be given to our representatives who fought this battle through the Senate and the House contending day after day and inch by inch with an opposition unrivalled for inveteracy, bitteruess, and unscrupleness of means, in all the history of Legislation. Against such an odds of numbers, talent and wealth, it is no little glory that they obtained as they did, the second best measure for those they represented when denied the one most beneficial to other parts of the State.

[From the Lancaster Union.

The Revenue Bill.

It will be seen by the following synopsis of the new-Revenue Bill, which we have prepared, that no imaginable object in the shape of property is to escape taxation, and that the most stringent enactments are adopted to enforce its provisions.

SEC. 1. Requires the Commissioners of every county in the Commonwealth, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, to be assessee for the use of the Commonwealth, upon all stagess; omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles, used for transporting passengers for hire, and upon all annuities over two hundred dollars, except those granted by this Commonwealth or by the United States, and upon trust property real or personal, [not taxed under existing laws] excepting all such property as shall be held in trust for religious purposes, three mills upon every dollar.

Sec. 2. Requires the Commissioner of every county to include in their precepts to assessors the several objects of taxation mentioned in the preceding section, and to ascertain the amount, description and nature thereof and make return to them as now required by law, and provides that the taxes on said property shall be collected in the same manner as all other taxes.

Sec. 3. Requires every person, firm, president, Secretary, Cashier or Treasurer of every company or corporation to deliver to assessors in writing a statement showing the aggregate amount of money due to them by solvent debtors, whether on mortgage, judgment, bond, note contract, agreement, account, and statement in Orphans and Courts of Common Pleas.

Sec. 4. Requires that statement to be made out and certified to within fifteen days, ar in case of neglect or refusal to do so, the same shall be done by the assessor.

Sec. 5. Provides that if any person, President, &c., shall not make out a true statement, he shall be fined one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. Provides that the Commissioners shall tax all moneys, stocks, debts, &c., contained in said statement at the rate as similar property is now taxed by the Act of April 29th, 1844, with a PROVISION that 50 per cent. shall be added in all cases when parties refuse to make said statement.

Sec. 7 Requires the Auditor General to forward County Commissioners forms of statements required by the preceding sections and all necessary instructions for carrying the act into uniform effect.

Sec. 8. Provides that all loans and stocks issued by companies chartered by the States, whenever interest is guaranteed by the Commonwealth, shall be taxed one half mill for the use of the State.

Sec. 9 Limits the Act of May 4th, 1841, to the 4th of May 1846, and exempts banks from receiving "Relief notes" issued by them in payment of debts.

Sec. 10. Requires the State Treasurer to all fees lor Searches, Copies, Entries, &c., into the Treasury for use of State.

Sec. 11. Requires that all dealers in domestic goods shall pay the same annual tax that dealers of foreign merchandize now do, except mechanics who keep a store at their own shops.

Sec. 12. Provides for the better payments of the taxes of dealers in merchandize.

Sec. 13. Relates exclusively to the city and county af Philadelphia.

Sec. 14. Doubles the tax on collateral inheritunces.

Sec. 15. Relates to Philadelphia only.

Sec. 16 Requires the next tri-annual assessment to be made in this year (1846) and tri-annually therafter.

Sec. 17 Declares that the assessment in no county shall be below the valuation fixed by the Revenue Commissioners, though it may be made higher.

Sec. 18. Relates to Bedford County only.

Sec. 19. Requires that all assessors shall make oath that they have made a true and just return, and authorizes the County Commissioners to administer such oath.

Sec. 20. Imposes a tax of fifty dollars fine on any person who shall refuse to serve as collector.

Sec. 21. Declares that Collector's Warrants shall be ineffectnal for collection of taxes after two years.

Sec. 22. Repeals the act giving $50,000 to Pittsburg so far as the $30,000 not yet paid is concerned.

Sec. 23. Provides that property left by deceased persons may be taxed in the name of the Administrators, Executors or heirs, and that such tax shall remain a lien on the part taxed for the period of one year.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON May 4.

The House met this morning with a large number of members present. The Hall of the House appears in its summer dress more inviting than at any time previous.

The Union, you will observe, charges the proposed aejournment of Congress in June to the Whigs, when it notoriously originated with members of its own party. The public will gain by the change; and the Government lose nothing. It is very doubtful however, whether a suggestion from reasonablo men will be heeded.

There is nothing new in the city from the Army of Occupation, and there is much doubt, I find as to the fact whether the Notice was sent to England by the steamer of the 1st inst.

There is a probability that the new Tariff bill will be taken up next week.—Such has been the intention of Mr. McKay for some time past.

Neither of the Investigating Committees has been in session to-day. The Committee to investigate Mr. Ingersoll's conduct will meet to-morrow, when, it is whispered, Mr, I. will make a written statement. He is not in the city to-day.

In the House the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the sale of Mineral Lands on Lake Superior.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to inform the House whether any soldier or officer of the U. S. has been shot for deserting, or while in the act of deserting and if so, when, and by whose order.

The resolution was adopted.

Arrival of Mr. Webster.

The announcement that Mr. Webster was expected to arrive yesterday afternoon in the Long Island train, from New York, attracted a vast concourse of persons to the station on the Boston & Worcester Railroad, in Lincoln street, about five o'clock, for the purpose of greeting him on his arrival. It being announced that he had arrived, he was most enthusiastically cheered, and after he had taken his seat in a barouche provided for the occesion, Mayor Quincy in the name of the assembled multitude, in a short address, bade him a cordial and appropriate welcome. Mr. Webster replied in terms expressive of his sense of the compliment paid him by so hearty a greeting, by so many of his fellow-citizens. Several thousands of persons were assembled to give this spontaneous testimonial of their regard, and after his address, a procession was formed to escort him to the residence of J. W. Paige, Esq. During the march of the procession, the horses became so excited by the accumulations of the multitude, that Mr. Webrter and those who accompanid him were obliged to take to their feet.—Boston Adv.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Corporations of George Town, Washington and Alexandria, have appointed Committees of Conference to determine whether any, and if any, what action on the part of the District cities, it is expedient to take, with a view to promote the completion of the Canal. The Committees are charged to report the result of their deliberations to the several Corporations, as speedily as possible.—If these cities will put forth their strength in earnest, such effectual aid can be rendered, as to insure the completion of the great work, in which their interest is only secondary to Maryland's.—Cum. Civ.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., By Elder Samuel Huston, Mr. MICHAEL A. SANNER, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN PATTON, both of Somerset Borough.

On Sunday last, by Gillian Lint, Esq., Mr. HENRY RISHERBERGER, of Somerset borough, to Miss MARGARET IMHOFF, of Somerset tp.

In Somerset borough, on Friday evening last, by C. F. Mitchell, Mr. ANDREW DEUSE, to Miss ELIZABETH SIDEL, both of Somerset township.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$3 75 a 4 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye,	"	65 a 0 70
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 75
Apples,	"	1 00 a 1 25
" dried	"	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried	"	2 50 a 3 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,		$4 20 a 4 50
Wheat		0 75 a 0 80
Rye		50 a 55
Corn		37 a 40
Oats		33 a 37
Barley,		65 a 70
Bacon, hams,	per lb	6 a 7
Pork		00 a 00
Lard,		7 a 00
Tallow,	rendered	6 a 00
"	rough	4 a 00
Butter,	in kegs,	00 a 00
"	roll,	12 a 14
Cheese	Western Reserve	5 a 7
"	Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples	green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
"	dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,		3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes,	Mercer	00 a 00
"	Neshannocks	56 a 62
Seeds,	Clover	4 50 a 0 00
"	Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
"	Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool		22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1½
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	½
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1½
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank 50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank 1

Tennessee.

Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks 1½

South Carolina,

All solvent banks 1

New England,

New England 1

New York.

New York city par | Other banks

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt. & Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

☞We have been requested by the County Treasurer to state, that the sale of unseated lands in Somerset county has been postposed until next year—the editor of a newspaper in Philadelphia, to whom a list of said lands had been sent for publication, having failed to comply with his contract in time.

☞The rumor of a declaration of war against the United States by Mexico, published in a postscript last week, has not been confirmed by later intelligence.

Right of Way.

By an article in to-day's paper, which we copy from the Pittsburg American, it will appear that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company had their priviliges extended so as to be enabled to carry their road to the Maryland line.—This will obviate the necessity of any grant for the "right of way," as far a mere connection between Pittsburg and Cumberland is the object; but we are not quite certain that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company will have the privilege, without further legislation, of taking the route through Somerset county which it is understood the Baltimore and Ohio Company would have taken, had the "right of way" been granted to them unconditionally.

We may add, that the Philadelphians are actively engaged in raising the necessary funds for the commencement of the Central Railroad, and it is thought they will succeed, in which case the bill in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Company will be rendered null and void.

Counterfeit.

We had exhibited to us a few days since, a $5 note purporting to have been issued by the "Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore," which was a rank counterfeit. Dated March 14, 1845; J. Lorry, Cashier, Geo. McKinstry, President; Vignette, a female reclining on her right arm; and a sailor standing, pointing with one hand to a ship. The word *The* preceding "Farmers and Merchants Bank," &c., is written T H *F*; the words *thf*, *and*, and *bank* in the same line are much darker than the rest.

CONGRESS.

Washington letter writers state that it is the intention of the Democratic members of Congress to move for an adjournment from the 1st of June till the 1st of October.

The Meeting.

The proceedings of the Whig and Antimasonic Whig meeting, held at the Court House on Tuesday evening will be found in to-day's paper. We bespeak for them a careful perusal.

☞Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at Pittsburg on the 6th inst., on his way to Washington, accompanied by his family.

☞McCook, who had been indicted in Dauphin county for an alleged attempt at bribery, has been tried, found guilty, and fined six hundred dollars.

In the Field!

We understand that the Democratic meeting on Monday evening, passed a resolution recommending Daniel Weyand, Esq., of Somerset, as a candidate for Congress.

Flour.—Flour is selling in Baltimore at $4 00, in Philadelphia at $4 25, and in New York at $4 89.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday says—

"Thus far we have heard of the election of 108 members of the House, 55 Democrats and 53 Whigs. We have lost 12, and gained 6. If no change takes place in the 26 to be heard from, we shall have 16 majority in the lower House.

We have lost one in the Senate—and if the Kanawha District sends a Democrat, our majority in that body will be 8—otherwise 5.

TOWANDA RELIEF NOTES.

The State Treasurer has given notice to Collectors of Tolls and Taxes not to receive any more of the Towanda relief issues, as there are now out standing but $275, which amount will be received of the State Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG AND ANTIMASONIC County Meeting

Pursuant to notice, a large and very respectable meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county was held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening, May 5, 1846.

Jost J. Stutzman, Esq., was chosen President; William Burgess, Abraham Pile, Gillian C. Lint, Esq., Peter Berkey, Esq., and John Chorpenning Vice Presidents: and Conrad Keyser, Symmes Ch. M'Chesney, and Henry Martz, Secretaries.

Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., John Hanna, Esq., Jonathan Mountain, Joseph Sheetz, Abraham Beam, Esq., Owen Morgan and John A. Baker, Esq. were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions; who reported the following which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of this county are, as they ever have been, in favor of the following glorious principles and objects, which were blazoned upon our banners in 1840 and '44, viz:

A sound currency, the same in kind and value for the Government and for the people.

A sufficient revenue for the support of government by a Tariff of duties upon Foreign importations, which shall amply protect the entire industry of our country from the otherwise ruinous competition with the Hard money low-wages, manufactures and productions of Foreign countries.

A restriction on the exercise of the Veto power, or its entire abolition, so that no executive either of the General or State Government shall be permitted to defeat the will of the people, when expressed through the votes of a *majority* of their Legislative Representatives.

An annual distribution of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, to whom of right they belong.

A single term of office especially of all executive officers to whom is given extensive patronage through the appointing power.

Resolved, That in the belief that the above principles and objects, if carried out and sustained, would greatly enhance and secure the welfare of every section of our Union, we voted against James K. Polk in 1844, and we will continue to vote against every man for any office from President down to the lowest officer in the administration of the National and State Governments, who is opposed in principle or practice to such truly American measures.

Resolved, That the attempt now making in Congress by the Polk party, which it is feared will be but too successful, to repeal the Whig Tariff of 1842 in its protective features, ought to afford *ocular* demonstration to the *blindest* supporter of that party, that their leaders basely falsified, when they declared to the people in 1844 that Polk was as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Locos of this county for their example, the honest and consistent rebuke of James K. Polk by their party in Clarion county, who lately in county meeting resolved "That while the present Tariff laws "continue to afford revenue adequate to "defray the expenses of government economically administered, and at the "same time afford fair protection to our "home industry, we are wholly and irrevocably opposed to their n o lification or "repeal" and "That while we approve of "the gene al features of the President's "message, &c., we are altogether opposed to his views on the subject of the "revenue laws of the country and particularly disapprove of his recommendation of a repeal of the Tariff of "1842."

Resolved, That the laudatory terms in which Secretary Walker's Treasury Report has been noticed in the British Parliament and by the British Press, proves most conclusively that the present Administration of our Government is viewed with greater favor by the British Ministery than any that has preceded it, and that if there be a British party in the United States, it is the party which elevated and supports James K. Polk.

Resolved, That tho' we accord honesty of purpose to the mass of our political opponents in following their leaders, yet we are constrained to say, that a profession of patriotism such as some of those leaders make, and their deadly hostility to American manufactures as manifested whenever the question of a protective Tariff arises, are entirely inconsistent and at variance with each other, and that therefore we cannot view them in any other light than that of hypocrites and brawling demagogues.

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Andrew Stewart, is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for his untiring efforts to save the present excellent Tariff, and for his able exposition of the destructive policy which James K. Polk and his Secretary of the Treasury are endeavoring to force upon the country.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the holding of the great National Fair at Washington, as recommended by our delegation in Congress with "our Andy" at their head, and we hope that the splendid exhibition of American manufacured articles, which will there be made, and the thousands of honest and well paid mechanics and manufacturers who will be there also, will have the effect to drive from the Capitol and from the country the British agent who we blush to hear, has been permitted to occupy a room in the Public Buildings for the exhibition of British goods, for the disparagement of American manufactures, and the indoctrination of the British principles of Free Trade among American Democrats.

Resolved, That the charge made by the Loco advocates of Free Trade, that the duty levied upon an imported article by so much increases the price to the consumer is false and proved so by a circular issued by the American Institute in New York, which says, it can be established that "every article which can be manufactured at home and which has received a protective duty for seven consecutive years, has, by home competition and consequent developement of ingenuity alone, been reduced in price to the consumer below the Foreign cost at the time of imposing the duty."

Resolved, That the American people, to exist as an independent nation, must be able *to clothe and defend* as well as *feed* themselves.

Resolved, That if Mr. Polk was correct in assuming that our title to the whole of Oregon "is clear and unquestionable," his duty would have been to maintain that title at all hazards, and his offer through the Secretary of State to compromise at 49 degrees was therefore an offer of surrender of the nation's just rights; or, on the other hand, if we have no title to the whole of Oregon, then was it highly improper in Mr. Polk to assert what he did assert. Whether our title be good or otherwise, therefore, Mr Polk is justly chargeable with all the expenditures of money that have followed on account of the ground assumed by him, in the discussion of this question, which is now as far from being settled as it was before.

Resolved, That although the Locofocos are alone responsible for all the difficulties that have arisen or may yet arise on account of the annexation of Texas, and occupation of Oregon, yet should the nation become involved in war in consequence of those measures, the Whigs every where will be found at their posts, ready to defend the country's rights and the country's honor.

Resolved, That the attempt to fasten upon the country the iniquitous Sub-Treasury, the "condemned of 1840," which is to provide gold and silver for the office holders and shinplasters for the people, and to expose the "treasure of the people to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it" (to use the former language of the miserable tool who controls the executive organ at Washington), is an insult to the true Democracy of the country, who were the majority of 1840, and is another evidence of the destructive principles of the party, "who" in the words of another of their great leaders, are "held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder."

Resolved, That the proposition lately announced by one of the Polk leaders in Congress, to increase the rates of postage, will meet the condemnation we trust of every well wisher of his country's intelligence and prosperity.

Resolved, That Col. Edie and the other Representatives of Western Penna. who advocated the "Right of Way" are entitled to the thanks of their constituents, for their arduous services in behalf of our rights, and although their success was not equal to their exertions and to our wishes, yet we feel bound to say "well done, good and faithful servants."

Resolved, That we recommend to the County Committee the propriety of taking some action at an early day with a view of effecting a thorough organization of the Whig and Antimasonic party of this county and of forming a county Ticket for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the Tariff papers in the district.

The Senate of the State of Michigan have passed a bill indefinitely postponing that section of what is known as the 'Butler act' which requires an annual tax to meet the interest on the debt of the State.

County Commissioner.

Mr. Editor:—I beg leave to recommend John Mong, of Quemahoning township, as a suitable person for County Commissioner. Milford.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and Legal Representatives of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,
May 12,'46-6t, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Geisey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, should not be sold,

Extract from the Records, cetified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
May 12,1846.-6t. Clerk.

Caution.

WHEREAS my son Daniel Arnold having left me, and being not yet of age to act for himself. I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting him on my account.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
may12 '46.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

THE undersigned commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on Tuesday the 2nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the contract to the lowest bidder for building a bridge over Beaver Dam creek, where the road from Berlin to Stoystown crosses the same, at or near David Shaffer's Saw Mill.—A plan of the bridge will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to take place at the bridge.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
m12 '46 P. BERKEY, Com'rs.

Notice.

THE Poor House Commissioners of Somerset County, inform the public that they are desirous of purchasing Real Estate for the support of the Poor of said county; and hereby give notice that either of the Commissioners will receive sealed proposals from this date up to the 6th day of June next, for that purpose; therein giving the location and a full description of the property, together with the price and conditions thereof, and they will be duly received by

GEO. WALKER, Brothersvalley.
SAMUEL MILLER, Summit,
JOHN HANNA, Addison,
PETER PUTMAN, Milford,
DAVID LAVAN, Somerset tp,
JOHN HOFFMAN, Jenner,
BENJ. KIMMEL, Stonycreek,
G. CHORPENNING, Somerset boro'
JOSEPH MILLER, Quemahoning.
May 12, 1846-3t.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following Real Estate late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belonging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnpike road, in Jenner township.

Terms—One third in hand and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said deceased.

By order of the Court,
W. H. PICKING
May 12 1846. Clerk

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1846, for the purpose of making Partition of the real estate, of said deceasd, to, and among children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46 6t. Sheriff.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Petersheim, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Stoneycreek, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 26th day of June, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
m12 '46 6t. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 22nd day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of the said John Shaffer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WM H PICKING,
may 12 46-6t Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' court to held at Somerset, on the 22d day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq. the court grant a rule on the, heirs and legal representatives of John Statler, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Statler, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 25d day of April, 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 12 '46-6t. Clerk.

At an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition of the real estate of Valentine Hoon, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Valentine Hoon, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. WM. H PICKING,
May 12'46-6t, Clerk,

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Samuel Kimmel, guardian of Mary E. Ellen, James, John, Eliza and Julia, minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel Gaither, Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward, appoin e l auditors, to settle and adjust the account and report,

Extract from the record, certified this 22d April, A. D. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the subscribers will meet at the public house of Wm. H Picking, in Somerset, on Saturday, the 11th of July next, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by said appointment, when and where those interested may attend.

SAMUEL GAITHER,
SIMON GEBHART,
ROSS FORWARD,
Auditors.

May 12, 1846 6t.

6 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 17th inst., an indented apprentice to the wagon-making business, named *Hezekiah Snyder*. He is about 16 years of age, and had on when he went away grey

PANTALOONS,

green roundabout, a cap, &c., The public are cautioned against harboring, or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no charges paid.

JEREMIAH SHAFFER.
Ap 28, 1846.

WANTED.

A young man who understands something of the house joiner and Cabinet-making business, and who would be willing to work under instructions, will meet with a situation by calling on the subscriber.

Also an apprencice to the above business will be taken. A boy of 16 or 17 years of age and who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately. None but one of good moral character need apply. One from the country would be prefered.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY,
Somerset, April 28 '46.

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentcky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.

OWEN MORGAN,
Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Somerset County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING,
ap21 '45, Clerk.

Notice.

Estate of Catharine Swank, Deceased.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catharine Swank, late of Somerset tp., deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to meet him at the house of Jacob Swank, in said township, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL SWANK.
of Quemahoning tp., Executor.
April 7. 1846—6t.

Notice.

Estate of Jonathan Yoder, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Yoder, late of Shade township, deceased. having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Monday the 25th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHRISTIAN PETERMAN,
of Shade township,
SAMUEL HOLSAPPLE,
of Paint township,
April 14, '46-6t. Executors.

LOOK HERE.

FOUND in the barn of the subscriber, residing in Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, near Berlin, on the 21st of May, 1845, a new

Blacksmiths Vice.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay for this advertisement, and he can have said Vice.—Otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN P. BRUBAKER.
Berlin ap21. '46.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE enrolled militia within the bounds of the 4th regiment P. M. will meet for training and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battalion on Tuesday the 19th day of May, in the town of Sallisbury.

The 1st Battalion on Wednesday the 20th day of May, in the town of Berlin.

JOHN H SMITH, Col.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled militia within the bounds the 3d Regiment of P. M. will meet for training and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battalion at Somerset, on Saturday the 16th day of May next.

The 1st Battalion, at William Rush's, in Turkeyfoot, on Monday the 18th day of May next.

JOHN R EDIE, Col.

Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry; on the premises in Turkeyfoot township, on the 18th June 1846. The following real estate, viz: a tract of

One Hundred

and eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Lemuel King, Henry Kahn, Joseph Pritz and others; about four acres clear. The land is covered with fine sugar timber, and abundance of poplar, there is also a

COAL BANK

on the premises. The said tract of land will be sold in parts of a specified number of acres, or if preferred all together.

Terms of sale: one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured on the premises.

WM. KNIGHT, Trustee.
for the sale of the real estate of
Philip King, deceased.
Turkeyfoot, ap 28,'46.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

The Kiss behind the Parlor Door.

BY J. WAKEFIELE.

"Take all the pleasures, all those three
Can give—wealth fame and wine;
Still all will be the same to me,
While this remains but mine;
But give me this—I'll nothing miss;
For little needs he more
Of pleasure, who can steal a kiss
Behind the parlor door."

If there's much pleasure in a kiss,
That "wealth, and fame, and wine"
Cannot compare with it, I'll make
The precious treasure mine!
Yes, though I meet with watchful aunts,
And frowning "mas" a score,
THE NEXT CHANCE I will steal a kiss
Behind SOME parlor door!

Now if it's as they say it is,
That "stolen fruit is sweet,"
It proves that kisses must be stolen
To make the bliss complete.
If so, I'll pluck them from the tree,
Nor trouble heaven more!
Oh, the kiss—the STOLEN kiss for me,
Behind the parlor door!

If KISSES WERE the fruit that graced
The "tree of old fame,"
In plucking them I do not think
That Eve was much to blame;
I find but one fault with the dame,
Though some have found a score—
TO EAT the fruit she should have gone
Behind the parlor door!

Cultivation of the Strawberry.

On a piece of ground intended for planting, spread a layer of long stable manure a foot thick. Trench the ground three feet deep, putting the manure at the bottom of the trench. Long manure is then spread on the surface of the trenched ground, to the depth of six inches, and afterwards dug in. Beds four feet wide are marked out, with a foot alley between each—which is highly necessary, to prevent those who gather the fruit from treading between the plants; and, lastly the runners are planted two feet apart. A bed thus made, will last three years without requiring anything further, not even so much as top dressing; but should be removed and the beds kept free from weeds. As I make my plantations from July to October, the following spring—strawberries planted upon the ground thus prepared, do not require to be watered, even in the hottest weather, because of the depth to which the root will penetrate. I find that strong growing kinds, such as the British Queen, requires a more loamy soil than others.—If the planting is deferred until spring, the crop will not be half so large.—Gardners Chronicle.

The Teeming West.

This name has been frequently given to the West, but it has never been so fully realized as during this fall. The arrival of 1,900,000 barrels of flour at the Hudson river in two months, is but an earnest of the future. It is hardly too much to say that the imagination can scarcely realize the fertility of the West. Michigan alone, under an active demand, could send 1,000,000 of barrels of flour to market, and yet that State does not comprise one-twentieth of the wheat land of the West. The amount of production is absolutely illimitable. It is even now considered enormous, when 2,800,000 barrels of flour came down by the Erie canal in the season of 1845, but that amount, if a market could be obtained, would expand in five years to 6,000,000 of barrels, and then the Western country would just begin to get cultivated.—Albany Argus.

PUBLIC DEBT OF TEXAS.

The House of Representatives of Texas have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of ceding to the Government of the United States the public lands of Texas for a just equivolent, for the purpose of providing means to liquidate the public debt of the State; to take into consideration the propriety of classifying and defining the public debt, and of appointing a board to ascertain and allot the same.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate "for the liquidation and adjustment of the public debt." The bill proposes the appointment by the Governor and Senate of three commissioners to act upon the claims, at Austin, commencing on the 1st of June next, and thereafter on the first of evry alternate month, with the powers of a court of law and equity, and whose decision is to have the effect of a judgment. The right of appeal is also to be allowed from their decision.

Positive Cheap! Comparative Cheaper!! Undoubtedly CHEAPEST!!!

War with the British!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of tin ware, owned by Charles A. Kimmel, where he now intends conducting the manufacturing of

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ware in Somerset, at the shop formerly occupied by William P. Schell, as a tinner shop, one door west of G. Pile's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of D. Flick, where he intends manufacturing ware of every description in his line of

BUSINESS.

which he will dispose of at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

OBADIAH KIMMEL.

ap 14, 1846.

N. B. Country merchants wishing to purchase ware at wholesale prices, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

SOMERSET ACADEMY.

DURING the present summer, I can accommodate a few young men, who may wish to study Grammar, Geography, &c., for the purpose of teaching in common schools. The wants of the system have made a school of this kind very desirable, as all are aware of the difficulty of procuring competent

TEACHERS.

Instruction will be given for five dollars for any time not less than three months; and to expire on the first of October.—Less periods at the rate of five dollars per quarter. The patronage of the public is respectfully requested. The languages, &c., will be taught as heretofore.

JOSEPH J. STUTZMAN.

April 21, '46-6t

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.

March 31 1846 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

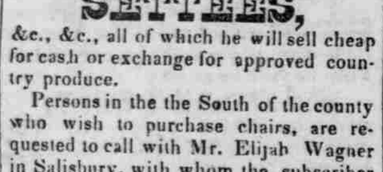
ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the inquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.

ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains.

M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

Treasurer's Sale of

UNSEATED LANDS, FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I *Miller Tredwell*, Treasurer of the County of Somerset, will expose to sale at the Court House in Somerset, on the **Second Monday in June** next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and adjourning from day to day, if found necessary until all the lands contained in the following list be disposed of, unless said taxes be discharged previous to the time of sale.—And by a further supplement to the Act of Assembly, it is made the duty of the purchaser or purchasers, at the Treasurer's sale, as soon as the property is struck down, to pay at least so much of the purchase money as shall be necessary to pay off the taxes, and also one dollar for the use of the Prothonotary, and in case the same is not forthwith paid, the sale may be avoided and the property immediately set up again by the Trearer. Purchasers are therefore notified that a compliance with this part of the law will be expected and enforced.

		$. cts
	Somerset Township.	
151½	Black James,	75
400	Drysdale Thomas	1,80
399	Denton Thomas,	1,80
272½	Crylich Harman	1,08
397½	Coates William	1,80
400	Gibbons James,	1,80
400	Hall John,	1,80
82	Knopsnyder Conrad,	42
100	Kerzer Jacob,	60
397¾	Martin Robert,	1,80
390	Miller Michael,	1,80
402	White John,	1,80
400	Boneal Andrew,	1,80
398	Young Bertha,	1,80
	Milford Township.	
403½	Baker Joseph,	2,40
554½	Beam Jacob,	2,24
401½	Copp Michael,	2,40
401½	Cisney James.	2,40
400	Connor & Connelly	2,40
398¾	Farner Lewis	2,40
401	Galbraith Mary	2,40
400½	Johnston William,	2,40
201½	Kendall John	1,60
438½	King Samuel	2,64
412¾	Lafborough Nathan,	2,40
244	Pitcher Rudolph,	1,60
395	Rush Benjamin,	1,20
400	Shannon William,	2,40
399	Wilson Thomas,	2,40
	Turkeyfoot Township.	
100	Humphreys Ashton,	80
421¾	Darke George jr,	2,56
400	Joiles William	2,40
400	Stewart John,	2,40
400	Stewart David,	2,40
400	Stewart Thomas,	2,40
	Addison Township,	
247½	Chew Alexander,	1,44
401	Cole Samuel,	2,40
153½	Lafferty Joseph,	80
404	Moore Jane,	2,40
380	Moore Christian,	2,40
409½	Moore Mary,	2,40
200	Ogle Charles,	1,20
200	Thompson Josiah, .	1,20
1 Lot	Deams Jacob	80
	Southampton Township,	
400	Critchfield John,	2,80
106½	Philippi John-	86
416½	Hafner or Havner Geo.	1,42
434	Pratt Elizabeth,	1,54
	Elklick Township	
406	Barley Mountjoy,	1,80
400	Chary John	[90
410½	Cory James,	1,80
400	Cory Enos	1,80
400	Moore Anne	1,80
426	Meminger Lewis,	1,98
407½	Simpkins John,	1,80
434	Simpson Mary,	99
	Stonycreek Township,	
431½	Stiles William,	1,98
	Greenville Township,	
417¾	Albricks William.	90
440	Cuddington Benjamin,	1,98
	Allegheny township.	
384	Bowen Thomas,	2,58
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
437½	Carey John L.	3,06
453	Golden Elizabeth,	3,08
377½	Herryshill Robert,	2,84
411	Moore Thomas,	2,86
266	Ross James,	1,72
422	Wells Mary	3,08
	Conemaugh township,	
330	Banington Charles,	1,80
427	Bennet Jacob,	2,38
400½	Edmond George,	2,20
399	Henon John,	2,20
100	McLanahan James,	54
400½	Mc'Gaw Thomas,	2,20
400	Sturgeon Robert,	2,20
400	Elliott John	2,20
438½	Moore Abram,	2,42
529	Musser John	1,52
	Shade township,	
392½	Caradine Thomas,	2,76
434½	Carman James,	3,08
435	Duplessis P. L. B,	3,08
390	Proctor Thomas	2,80
404	Tilton William,	2,80
386½	Witherel Samuel,	2,80
	Paint township,	
440	Berkley Pugh,	1,19
438¾	Clark Stephen,	1,19
438½	Clark James,	1,19
440	Moore Thomas	2,58
400	Snyder Nicholas,	2,20
441¼	Shaw Robert,	2,38
400	Trist Elizabeth,	2,20
400½	Thornton William,	2,20
	Jenner township.	
400	Pitcher William,	2,80
421	Banksen Andrew,	3,04
400	Barron John,	2,80
400	Heysle Christian,	2,80
400	Hubley Frederick	2,80
404	McGraw Thomas,	2,80
400	Scott John.	2,80
400½	Worp Andrew,	2,80
400½	Wise Peter,	2,80

MILLER TREDWELL,
Treasurer.

Teasurer's Office, Somerset March 31, 18

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,

Somerset, March 3, '46.

FARMERS Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.

February 17, 1846-3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE,

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad,

Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.

Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore,

Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.

Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan } Washington Pa.

Gen. Isaac Hodgens, Hon H. W. Beeson, Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. A. Buchanan, Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear. } Fayette Co. Greene Co.

Thos. J. & W W. M'Kaig, Cumberland.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap artieles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, to gether with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodi ous stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Notice.

THERE will be an election held at the house of Henry S. Pickings, in Jenner township Somerset county, on the 18th of May 1846 to elect one President six Manages, and one Treasurer in the Somerset and Conemough turnpike road company, to serve for the ensuing year according to the act of assembly.

JACOB NEFF.

ap 28. Sec'ty.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side—sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents

JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Beilin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office